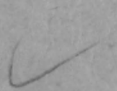


1951/52

R26-152



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE **ONE WEEK LOAN**
GENERAL SCIENCES

EASTERN ROCKIES FOREST
CONSERVATION BOARD

FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR
1951 - 52

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1951/52



CALGARY, ALBERTA
31st MARCH, 1952

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EASTERN ROCKIES FOREST CONSERVATION BOARD

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Calgary, Alberta,
30th June 1952.

EASTERN ROCKIES FOREST CONSERVATION BOARD

The Honourable R. H. Winters,
Minister of Resources and Development,
Ottawa, Ontario

for the

Sir:

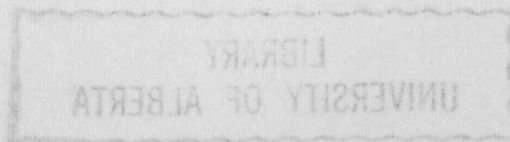
I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual
Report of the Eastern Rockies Forest Conservation Board
for the fiscal period 1 FISCAL YEAR 1st March 1953, pur-
suant to the provisions of the Eastern Rocky Mountain
Forest Conservation Act 1951-52 I am

Your obedient servant,

Howard Kennedy,
Chairman.

Calgary, Alberta

31st March 1952



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EASTERN ROCKIES FOREST CONSERVATION BOARD

EASTERN ROCKIES FOREST CONSERVATION BOARD

Calgary, Alberta,
30th June 1952.

To

Calgary, Alberta,
30th June 1952.

The Honourable R. H. Winters,
Minister of Resources and Development,
Ottawa, Ontario.

To
Sir:

The Honourable Nathan E. Tannex,

Minister of I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual
Report of the Eastern Rockies Forest Conservation Board
for the fiscal period 1st April 1951 - 31st March 1952, pur-
suant to the provisions of the Eastern Rocky Mountain
Forest Conservation Act of 1947. I am

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual
Report of the Eastern Rockies Your obedient servant,
for the fiscal period 1st April 1951 - 31st March 1952,
pursuant to the provisions of the Eastern Rocky Mountain
Forest Conservation Act of 1947.

Howard Kennedy,
Chairman.

Your obedient servant,

Howard Kennedy,
Chairman.

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EASTERN ROCKIES FOREST CONSERVATION BOARD

Calgary, Alberta,
30th June 1952.

To PERSONNEL _____ 1
The Honourable Nathan E. Tanner, MEMBERS _____ 2
Minister of Lands and Forests,
Edmonton, Alberta. CHIEF ENGINEER _____ 6
Sir: REPORT OF THE CHIEF FORESTER _____ 10

REPORT I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Report of the Eastern Rockies Forest Conservation Board for the fiscal period 1st April 1951 - 31st March 1952, 20 pursuant to the provisions of the Eastern Rocky Mountain Forest Conservation Act of 1947. I am

Your obedient servant,

Howard Kennedy,
Chairman.

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REPORT OF BOARD MEMBERS

1

The report of the Board for the fiscal year 1952-53 provides information concerning its creation, purpose and division of responsibility for provision of funds for capital expenditures and maintenance, as well as its accomplishments to the end of that fiscal year.

PERSONNEL

This report deals with the Board's accomplishments and provides general information concerning Howard Kennedy, C. B. E., M. C., B. Sc. Chairman of the Board

George Tunstell, B. Sc. F. Dominion Member of the Board

H. G. Jensen, LL. B. Alberta Member of the Board

J. D. Middlemass, E. D., B. Sc. Secretary

E. S. Fellows, M. Sc. F. Chief Forester

C. R. Cornish, B. A. Sc., M. E. I. C. Chief Engineer

GRAZING AND RANGE CONDITIONS There was no significant change in the number of animals grazed and range conditions generally could be rated "fair" to "good". An effort to reduce the numbers of wild horses was initiated, and some apprehension has arisen concerning elk winter ranges in the Crowsnest area. A census of the elk population in that area will be carried out.

Grass and forest cover conditions are generally satisfactory with only a few instances of erosion apparent, none of which are serious. Measures have been taken in all cases to remedy the situation.

REPORT OF BOARD MEMBERS

The report of the Board for the fiscal year 1950-51 provided the essential information concerning its creation, purpose and division of responsibility for provision of funds for capital expenditures and maintenance, as well as its accomplishments to the end of that fiscal year.

This report deals with the Board's accomplishments and provides general information concerning the problems of the fiscal year 1951-52.

FOREST PROTECTION Fire losses and costs of fighting fires were extremely low, with four fires creating costs of \$154.20. No new or serious insect infestation was observed.

COMMUNICATIONS High-frequency, frequency-modulation radio sets were installed in all ranger stations and look-outs in the Bow River Forest, and in all look-outs in the Crowsnest Forest. Completion of the system covering the whole Reserve area, including 25 mobile sets, is provided for during 1952-53.

GRAZING AND RANGE CONDITIONS There was no significant change in the number of animals grazed and range conditions generally could be rated "fair" to "good". An effort to reduce the numbers of wild horses was initiated, and some apprehension has arisen concerning elk winter ranges in the Crowsnest area. A census of the elk population in that area will be carried out.

Grass and forest cover conditions are generally satisfactory with only a few instances of erosion apparent, none of which are serious. Measures have been taken in all cases to remedy the situation.

LOGGING Logging activities throughout the Reserve continued to increase and will undoubtedly continue to do so as the area is developed. All cutting operations are fitted into management plans providing for sustained yield.

HYDROLOGY The chain of gauging stations constructed in co-operation with the Water Resources Division of the Department of Resources and Development was virtually completed, with only a small amount of work remaining to be done on three stations. Equipment for an expanded programme of collection of data on precipitation was field-tested before installation at representative points throughout the area.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION ~~Extremely~~ wet weather throughout the working season seriously interfered with road construction; however, the trunk road between Crowsnest and the Bow River was completed. The Province of Alberta has completed construction of a bridge over the Bow River at Seebe and a road leading from the Calgary - Banff Highway to it, as this area lies outside the Reserve.

Grading of the trunk road northward, between the Bow and Red Deer Rivers, was commenced, but adverse weather delayed construction to the extent that the Board has advanced the completion date from 31st March to 1st August 1952. A bridge across the Red Deer River has been completed.

Work on access or secondary roads to the trunk road was continued by day labour under supervision of the Alberta Forest Service as in previous years. The programme of truck trails providing quick access for forest protection equipment to more remote areas, was also continued though hampered by weather.

A summary of the roads constructed with Board funds within the Reserve area is as follows:

Trunk roads	144 miles
Secondary roads (access)	137 miles
Truck trails	<u>250 miles</u>
Total - all classes	<u>531 miles</u>

BUILDINGS Steady progress has been made in the erection of dwelling accommodations for rangers and assistant rangers, and in the provision of storehouses, garages, equipment sheds, and shelters at camp sites.

WATER STORAGE A survey of possible sites for storage of water by small dams was made; but, on account of the precipitous nature of the area within the Reserve, the possibility of such storage appears to be very limited and extremely expensive for the results which may be achieved.

REVENUES Surface revenues from the area administered by the Board continued to increase and during the fiscal year amounted to \$261,125.74. As a consequence the Federal contribution to maintenance and administration was reduced to \$33,127.77. With development of other areas, as roads are extended and sales of timber arranged, it is anticipated that surface revenues will be very considerably increased.

LEGISLATION Increasing costs inherent in maintenance and administration have occurred to such an extent that the sum of \$300,000 per annum provided in the 1947 Agreement will be inadequate to meet the expenses foreseen in 1952-53 and subsequent years.

The Board has requested both Governments involved to amend the Acts and the Agreement in such manner as to raise the ceiling above \$300,000 per annum. An amendment has also been requested to permit of the extension of the six-year period, ending 31st March 1954, for completion of the projects included

in the programme of capital expenditures amounting to \$6,300,000.

PERSONNEL The total number of full-time employees in the East Slope area is 83: of this number 59 are on the payroll of the Province and 24 on that of the Board. There is also a fluctuating force engaged seasonally at prevailing rates of wages.

Several members of the technical staff of the Board have resigned during the year to accept more highly paid positions elsewhere.

BOARD MEMBERSHIP No change in the membership of the Board took place during the year. The Chairman, having been on leave of absence with the United Nations in the Middle East, returned in August and resumed his duties.

FUTURE PROGRAMME It has been found necessary to review and reduce the programme of capital works to be carried out during the allotted period due to increasing costs of labour and materials. Priorities of work have been arranged, and where possible reasonably to do so, specifications have been adjusted in order to meet the changed conditions.

OTHER REPORTS Attention is directed to the reports of the Chief Engineer, the Chief Forester and the Secretary, which supplement this report of the Board Members.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS The Board gratefully acknowledges the wholehearted spirit of co-operation extended to it by the personnel of both the Governments involved and expresses its appreciation of the loyal and cheerful service rendered by its own staff and that of the Alberta Forest Service associated with it in carrying out the programme on the East Slopes.

Howard Kennedy, Chairman,
George Tunstell, Dominion Member,
H. G. Jensen, Alberta Member.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER

The 1951 season was notable for producing the worst construction weather experienced in Alberta for many years. In the high ground of the East Slope area rain and snow fell at frequent intervals during the spring, summer and early fall. It was not until mid-October that the weather cleared, and operations were then hampered by frost.

The results of the adverse weather were reflected in the slow progress of all outside work, road construction being particularly affected. As a consequence both grading and gravelling programmes fell behind schedule. This setback could have a serious effect on plans for main road construction as capital expenditure for work of this nature will cease on 31st March 1954. Another season of unfavourable weather would mean cutting off major road construction before completion of some of the main arteries of the proposed network of roads.

TRUNK ROAD CONSTRUCTION After a review of available funds it was decided that the trunk road could be completed as originally planned but with some modifications in standard. This will provide a through road lying roughly along the north and south axis of the area and joining Coleman in the Crowsnest valley to Nordegg in the valley of the North Saskatchewan.

One of the principal reductions in standard for new trunk construction will be the extensive use of native timber in bridges, instead of the imported treated timber used previously. Standards of alignment and grade will also be relaxed where necessary to bring construction costs in line with available funds.

As in previous years, all contract road work was handled by the engineering staff of the Board, by arrangement with the Department of Lands and Forests.

During the year under review grading of 30 miles of trunk road was done by contract; this completed all grading south of the Bow River but left unfinished some 13

miles of grading between the Bow River and the Red Deer River. All stream-crossing structures were completed in the graded sections.

Quite extensive work had to be done to remove snow and mud slides caused by the exceptionally severe winter and spring conditions.

Crushed gravel was applied, under contract, to 68 miles of road south of the Bow River, leaving 15 miles to be gravelled before that section of the trunk road is completed.

It is expected that the 119 miles of trunk road south of the Bow River will be open to traffic in the early summer of 1952.

Trunk road location was completed from the Clearwater River to the Ram River, a distance of approximately 40 miles. Tender calls were issued at the end of the fiscal year for construction of this portion of the trunk road by contract during the 1952 season.

During the winter of 1951-52 right-of-way clearing was done by contract on the trunk road route north of the Clearwater River. Some six miles of right-of-way were cleared by the end of the fiscal year.

DAY LABOUR Work on secondary roads, access roads to look-outs and truck trails was done by day labour under supervision of the Alberta Forest Service, as in previous years. Engineering assistance in location and construction was given by the Board's staff wherever required.

Equipment owned by the Board was used in the work, necessary additional equipment having been rented as needed.

WATER Unfavourable construction weather hampered progress, especially in the southern part of the area where only some 50 per cent of the season's grading programme was finished.

Throughout the Reserve 22 miles of secondary roads were built and 11 miles of existing secondary roads were gravelled. A total of 63 miles of truck trail was also completed during the year.

A brief summary of the work accomplished by day labour is given in the following paragraphs:

In the Crowsnest Forest a truck trail was built up the Oldman River for 15 miles northwesterly from the trunk road. A truck trail was also built up Dutch Creek for 10 miles west from the main road.

In the Bow River Forest the truck trail on the north side of the new Spray Lakes reservoir was extended to meet the Mud Lake trail. The Sibbald secondary road was built for 10 miles and the Elbow road was extended to Ford Creek, a distance of six miles.

In the Clearwater Forest the secondary road to the Saunders ferry site was rebuilt and gravelled, a distance of two miles. The Idlewild truck trail was built from the Clearwater Ranger Station to the Ram River, a distance of 37 miles.

BUILDING Steady progress was made in the erection of
CONSTRUCTION residences for rangers and assistant rangers throughout the Reserve. Storehouses, garages and equipment sheds were erected at various ranger stations.

Five engine houses were built at various stations, bringing the total to 12, to house electric generators which will supply power for the radio communication system and lighting for the houses.

The building programme was done very largely with the use of ranger labour and was under the direction of officers of the Alberta Forest Service.

WATER In recognition of the fact that water is the most
RESOURCES important resource in the area, a water resources
SURVEY reconnaissance survey was carried out during the 1951 season.

The general purpose of the survey was to assess the water resources from an engineering point of view with the specific object of locating possible small surface storage sites. The characteristics of the various drainage basins were studied under the headings of surface storage, ground storage, physical features, erosion, pollution and sedimentation.

The survey took the form of a rapid field study of 2,000 square miles of the Reserve by an engineer and one assistant, and covered the major part of the drainage area of the South Saskatchewan River within the Reserve.

The available time and the travel restrictions imposed by the rough ground prevented anything like a detailed study of each watercourse. A broad picture of stream characteristics was obtained by the extensive use of aerial photographs combined with considerable field work on representative streams.

Due to the steep slope of practically all the valleys, the number of possible sites for small reservoirs is strictly limited. The steep gradients also mean that in high water periods most of the streams are carrying a heavy sediment load which would be deposited when the flow was checked by a dam and might rapidly fill any storage reservoir with silt.

C. R. Cornish,
Chief Engineer.

DEVELOPMENTS Most emphasis is still being placed on the improvement of communications, notably roads and radio-telephone. Both these types of facilities are of the utmost importance in promoting speed in the detection and suppression of fire, and are prerequisite to any improvement in fire-fighting equipment. A characteristic of mountain fires is the alarming speed with which they can spread. It is for that reason that the first effort should

REPORT OF THE CHIEF FORESTER

FOREST PROTECTION

FOREST FIRE PROTECTION The forest fire season of 1951 was a highly satisfactory one, better even than the previous year. Within the Forest Reserve only four fires were reported and fought. The combined area of these fires was less than eleven acres, and the loss of timber was only about 500 feet board measure. Most of the land burned over was open grassland.

The number of fires was so small that any statistical analysis of their cause and occurrence would not be justified. Suffice it to say that one of the four fires was caused by lightning and the other three resulted from man-made causes but none developed from the extensive brush-burning activities of the Board. The out-of-pocket expense to the Board in fighting these fires was \$154.20.

Personnel of the Forest Reserve also assisted in fighting three small fires outside, but close to, the Board's area. This involved no out-of-pocket expense and a negligible amount of time.

The season was very wet and cool. Five of the total of seven fires with which we were concerned occurred during the month of July. This was the only month in the year when there was an appreciable fire hazard. In fact, July was the only month in the year in which there was no snowfall in the mountains. It was gratifying to note the speedy discovery and extinction of all those fires which did occur.

DEVELOPMENTS IN FIRE CONTROL Most emphasis is still being placed on the improvement of communications, notably roads and radio-telephone. Both these types of facilities are of the utmost importance in promoting speed in the detection and suppression of fire, and are prerequisite to any improvement in fire-fighting equipment. A characteristic of mountain fires is the alarming speed with which they can spread. It is for that reason that the first effort should

be toward developing those means which enable fires to be fought while they are still small.

High-frequency, frequency-modulation radio sets have been installed in all six ranger stations and three look-outs in the Bow River Forest and in three look-outs in the Crowsnest. This programme is still being carried forward and should be completed during the fiscal year 1952-53.

Some further work was done during 1951 on the investigation of prospective new look-out sites. As a result of this survey sites have been selected for a network of sixteen look-outs throughout the Forest Reserve, and materials have been purchased to make a start on the construction of new look-outs as early as possible next season.

PROTECTION AGAINST INSECTS AND DISEASE Apart from minor infestations of the American poplar leaf beetle in the Highwood and Bighorn watersheds, no new or unusual activity by forest insects on the East Slope has been observed by the Forest Insect Survey of the Federal Department of Agriculture. Small areas of timber attacked by the lodgepole-pine needle miner have shown no tendency to increase in extent and, at last report, the insect population was not increasing.

Toward the end of the year, a forest pathology laboratory was established in Calgary by the Division of Forest Biology of the Federal Department of Agriculture. This should prove to be of considerable value in maintaining a check on forest diseases on the East Slope.

RANGE MANAGEMENT

GRAZING There was no significant change in the number of cattle grazed in the Forest Reserve in 1951, which was 21,216. The total number of animals of all kinds grazed was 22,848 - a small decrease from 1951 accounted for chiefly by a reduction in the number of horses and sheep permitted on the area. There was an appreciable drop in the number of permits granted, however, only 278 having been

issued in 1951 as against 316 in the previous year. The demand for grazing privileges continued to exceed the allowable carrying capacity of the range.

During the year an effort was made to reduce the number of stray and wild horses on the Forest Reserve and this policy will be continued. At the same time, a more strict policy relating to the grazing of horses under permit was adopted.

RANGE The general survey of range conditions was con-
CONDITION tinued in 1951 and included the valleys of the Highwood, Sheep, Elbow, and Bow (south side only) and all their tributaries inside the Forest Reserve. The results of this survey followed the same pattern as those of previous ones. In a broad way, the condition of the range was found to be "fair" to "good", but in localized spots "poor" to "very poor" conditions were encountered which were attributed to poor management practices. Range management plans will be drawn up for all these areas.

A re-examination of some of the grazing allotments for which management plans have been prepared showed signs of improvement. There was a general tendency on the part of the users to make an effort toward bringing about better range conditions. The ranger staff of the Crowsnest Forest was given a short course of instruction in range management and, as a result, has a clearer conception of the objectives of the Board and how they will be attained.

As part of a continuing check on range conditions, permanent exclosures and permanent transects have been, and will continue to be, set up. These will provide a record of range conditions from year to year and a comparison of conditions on used and unused range.

A second survey of elk winter range in the Crowsnest Forest was made during the late winter of 1951-52, and during the previous summer observations of elk range conditions were also made. The conclusion was reached that these areas were below the desirable standard for good range

or watershed conditions. Areas which were examined in both 1950 and 1952 showed noticeable deterioration during the interval.

FOREST OPERATIONS

LOGGING Twenty-seven applications for license timber berths were received by the Board during 1951-52, which is almost double the number received in the previous year. Of these, eight were applications for fire-killed timber, all of which were approved. Nine of the nineteen applications for green timber were approved, seven were refused, and final decision on three was still pending at the close of the year. In most cases the reason for the Board's rejection of applications was based on the fact that the timber applied for was immature. In one or two cases, however, it was considered unwise to cut even mature timber because of the imminent danger of serious damage to watershed conditions involved.

At the close of the year there were 56 license timber berths active in the Forest Reserve - an increase of eight over the figure at the end of last year. This increase was accounted for by 13 new operations less five berths which were "closed out" during the year. In addition to these berths, a relatively small amount of timber is disposed of by special timber permits. This is mostly damaged timber or timber in small patches for which there is no competition.

Over 34 1/3 million feet board measure of "green" sawn lumber were produced in the Forest Reserve during the year, and some two million feet board measure of lumber was sawn from fire-killed material. This represents an increase of 10 per cent over last year's output.

Timber for the coal mines of the region made up the next most important item of production within the Reserve. About 3,478,500 linear feet of fire-killed timber and 375,000 linear feet of green timber were cut for this purpose. Firewood, fence posts and rails, building logs,

and other miscellaneous products amounted to roughly 270,000 cubic feet.

As nearly as can be estimated the total of all these products required approximately 8 3/4 million cubic feet of logs.

No significant change in the Board's policy of timber disposal occurred during the year. The increasing number of applications for timber and the increasing number of rejections of such applications is simply a reflection of the continued strong demand for forest products.

OTHER COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES With the Spray Lakes hydro-electric project virtually completed, no major forest operations, apart from logging, are in progress. There is, however, a considerable amount of activity in coal-mine development and in exploration for oil going on in the Forest Reserve. These projects do not involve any extensive disturbance in the forest cover, but they are potential sources of damaging erosion and stream pollution. They also create an additional fire hazard, although during the past year or two these activities have not been the cause of any fires.

FOREST INVENTORY The survey for forest inventory purposes was continued during 1951 when data were taken on about 570 sample plots. This was a slightly lower number than in the previous year, which was accounted for by the fact that for several reasons the 1951 field season was shorter.

A rather more intensive survey than usual was made in the Oldman River drainage because a sustained-yield management unit is in prospect there. The drainage of the Highwood, Elbow, Jumping Pound, and Kananaskis Rivers was covered at about the normal intensity of sampling.

A complete preliminary estimate was made of the volume of timber in the Oldman drainage, but the data for other areas will not be tabulated until enough samples are taken to justify a statistically reliable analysis of the results.

HYDROLOGY

COLLECTION OF DATA At the request and the expense of the Board, the Water Resources Division of the Federal Department of Resources and Development is continuing to establish gauging stations on all the principal rivers flowing from the Forest Reserve. Once built, these stations will be operated and maintained as part of the regular network of Federal gauging stations. During 1951-52 stations were under construction on the Clearwater and North Saskatchewan Rivers, but three of them remain to be finished during the coming year. This will complete the chain of twelve stations as planned.

Work was begun on an expanded programme for gathering data on precipitation over the Forest Reserve. Storage precipitation gauges were designed and tested during the winter of 1951-52. It is proposed to set up these precipitation gauges at representative points throughout the Reserve.

The survey of soil types in relation to stream flow was continued during the summer of 1951 and covered the area between the Highwood and Bow Rivers. Broadly speaking, the soils were found to have good hydrologic properties, but in a few localities the soil mantle was considered to be of unstable types which would call for more than usual care in the management of the vegetal cover if erosion is to be avoided.

MISCELLANEOUS

Two small tree-planting experiments were carried out in the spring of 1951 in co-operation with the Calgary Boy Scout Association. These projects were designed as much for their instructional value to the boys involved as for any beneficial effects the plantations might have on watershed conditions. The plantations were so laid out that they can be added to from time to time.

During the fall and early winter of 1951, the Alberta Forest Service instituted a school for forest rangers. The Board participated in this undertaking both by facilitating the attendance

of selected personnel from the Forest Reserve and by supplying instructors for some of the courses. The school, which was in operation for about 10 weeks, is considered to have been a distinct success and in all probability will become an annual event in future.

As a means of lessening the risk of forest fires resulting from indiscriminately built, unextinguished camp fires, the Board authorized the development of camp grounds for public use. Shelters and cook-stoves are provided at these points and, when enough have been provided to justify such action, the travelling public may be required to camp only at approved locations.

ADMINISTRATION

No changes occurred during the year among the senior personnel of the Alberta Forest Service on the East Slope Reserve. One addition has been made to the headquarters staff, however, by the appointment of a maintenance mechanic whose responsibility it is to supervise the maintenance and repair of all motor vehicles and motorized equipment in use on the Forest Reserve. This appointment is confidently expected to lead to greater efficiency and reduced operating costs.

Among the lower grades of Forest Officers there were no major changes. A few transfers were made and about the normal number of resignations and replacements occurred.

E. S. Fellows,
Chief Forester.

The accompanying statement of assets and liabilities,

together with the accompanying schedules, reflects the financial operations of the Board and its financial position as at 31st March 1952.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

No fundamental change in the administrative pattern of the Board took place during the year. All necessary steps were taken to keep the Minister of Resources and Development in Ottawa and the Minister of Lands and Forests in Edmonton fully informed in regard to developments, as required under the provisions of the Eastern Rocky Mountain Forest Conservation Act.

MINUTES OF MEETINGS Minutes of meetings of the Board, eight in number, held in Banff, Calgary, Edmonton and Ottawa during the year, were kept and transmitted to the respective Ministers.

FINANCES Financial procedure followed virtually the same pattern as in former years, with three main accounts continuing to be operated, all subject to audit as required by the Act.

The capital expenditure for the year amounted to \$938,680.49, bringing the total outlay for the first four years of the Board's operation to \$3,849,268.81. The sum of \$6,300,000.00 is allocated under the Act for the capital outlay in the first six years of the Board's operation.

The maintenance disbursements for the year, limited by the Act to \$300,000.00, were \$69,565.14 expended by the Board and \$230,097.52 covering the Maintenance Operating account for the expenses of the Alberta Forest Service acting as the Board's agent in its area of jurisdiction. To the combined total of \$299,662.66 has been added the sum of \$4,280.18 disbursed by the Province in the fiscal year 1950-51 and reflected in the Board's accounts as expenditure in 1951-52, and from it has been deducted \$2,696.53 representing the unspent portion of a previous advance to the Province, refund of which was accepted in 1951-52, leaving a net expenditure of \$301,246.31.

The accompanying statement of assets and liabilities, together with the accompanying schedules, reflects the financial operations of the Board and its financial position as at 31st March 1952.

REVENUE During the year, revenue derived by the Alberta Department of Lands and Forests in the Board's zone amounted to \$261,125.74, which was turned over by the Province as its contribution to the Maintenance Account under the terms of the Act.

CURRENT PRO-GRAMME AND ESTIMATES Expenditures during the year under review were based on estimates drawn up and submitted to the respective Ministers in November 1950. Bad weather hampered operations in the field and constantly rising costs necessitated close supervision of commitments. In spite of these handicaps however, it would appear that the average rate of progress in the field of capital developments was fully maintained, as measured by the overall six-year programme.

As required under the Act, estimates were drawn up and submitted in November 1951, outlining the commitments in the capital and maintenance fields for the fiscal year 1952-53. Provisions of the Act call for an expenditure not exceeding \$300,000.00 for Maintenance Account which has been allocated \$239,000.00 for Maintenance Operating and \$61,000.00 for Maintenance Administration. Available for capital disbursement during the year 1952-53 is a sum not exceeding \$1,400,731.19.

In an effort to summarize the full six years of capital outlay, estimates were framed for the final two years of the capital expenditure period in an effort to plan the overall programme in the light of existing costs and to allow the necessary adjustments to be made as the work progressed.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION The Board continued to maintain its deposit of \$10,000.00 with the Alberta Workmen's Compensation Board. Claims during the year amounted to \$2,064.50. As a further safeguard, an additional amount totalling \$595.64, based on a percentage of payroll, was added to the contingency reserve for heavy claims in the future, bringing the total reserve to \$6,747.94.

ROUTINE The Board continued to operate its own bank
ADMINISTRA- account with a chartered bank in Calgary, with
TION arrangements working well.

The regular audited quarterly claims from the Province of Alberta for credit and reimbursement in the maintenance and capital fields were cleared through the Board's office and forwarded to the Department of Finance in Ottawa for the necessary action, which was effected promptly.

Relations with officials of the Governments of Canada and Alberta continued on a most cordial basis and loyalty and hard work on the part of the office staff is gratefully acknowledged.

J. D. Middlemass,
Secretary.

EASTERN ROCKIES FOREST CONSERVATION BOARD

(Established under the Eastern Rocky Mountain Forest Conservation Act, and Operating under Agreement between the Dominion and the Province of Alberta)

Statement of Assets and Liabilities

as at 31st March 1952

Assets

Cash on Hand and in Bank	\$	37,179	
Account Receivable - Province of Alberta			36,437
Inventories, at cost:			
Loose tools and small equipment	\$	15,094	
Construction materials and supplies		<u>80,940</u>	
			96,034
Deposits and Prepaid Expenses:			
Deposits		16,683	
Prepaid insurance, etc.		<u>1,328</u>	
			18,011
Fixed Assets:			
Capital improvements and works, per Schedule I		3,380,267	
Movable equipment, etc., per Schedule IV	\$	507,406	
Less: Provision for depreciation		<u>235,598</u>	
		<u>271,808</u>	
			3,652,075
			<u>3,839,736</u>

Note: * The Schedule to the Act, Section 20, provides that, upon termination of the agreement with the Province which is for a period of not less than the twenty-five years ended 1973, (a) all improvements or works resulting from the carrying out of the programmes of the Board shall belong to the Province, (b) all other property acquired by the Board shall belong to the Dominion.

Certified Correct

J.D. Middlemass,
Secretary.

Approved on behalf of the Board

Howard Kennedy,
Chairman.

Liabilities and Proprietary Equity

Liabilities

Government of Canada:

Advances provided under authority of -
Section 8(1) of the Act, for capital
expenditures

\$ 960,656

Less: Disbursements, per Schedule I

938,680

\$ 21,976

Vote 425, contribution towards annual
maintenance expenses

85,013

Less: Expenditures, per Schedule II

40,121

44,892

\$ 66,868

Reserved for:

Claims for workmen's compensation

6,748

Employees' retirement fund

6,683

13,431

Deferred Liability, for equipment taken over
from the Province, to be discharged on
termination of the agreement

25,480

105,779

Proprietary Equity^x

Balance as at 31st March 1952, per Schedule III

3,733,957

3,839,736

I have examined the accounts of the Eastern Rockies Forest Conservation Board for the year ended 31st March 1952, and have obtained all the information and explanations I have required. In my opinion, the above Statement of Assets and Liabilities is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the Board's affairs as at 31st March 1952, according to the best of my information and the explanations given to me and as shown by the books of the Board.

J. Hopkinson,
Assistant Auditor General of Canada.

Schedule I

Statement of Capital Disbursements, from inception to 31st March 1952, from funds provided by the Government of Canada (as authorized under Section 8(1) of the Act), for the location and construction of forest improvements, the making of a forest inventory, re-forestation, and such other works and services as the Board may consider necessary in that area of the East Slope of the Rocky Mountains forming part of the watershed of the Saskatchewan River, as more definitely described in the appendix to the Act. The total expenditure is not to exceed \$6,300,000 during the six years ended 31st March 1954

	<u>1951 - 52</u>	<u>To date</u>
Improvements and Works:		
New Construction -		
Roads and trails	\$ 752,330	\$ 3,110,845
Buildings	<u>34,196</u>	<u>82,642</u>
	<u>786,526</u>	<u>3,193,487</u>
Other Expenses -		
Range and watershed survey	29,914	60,312
Radio network	23,946	37,356
Bow trunk location survey	-	21,795
Camping grounds	21,784	21,784
Stream gauging	3,088	15,763
Water resources survey	5,994	6,685
Visibility mapping	822	6,491
Boundary survey	-	5,078
Miscellaneous improvements	1,653	4,401
Workmen's compensation, provision for	377 cr.	2,628
Film production	-	2,465
Radio survey	-	1,465
Provision for retirement fund	<u>557</u>	<u>557</u>
	<u>87,381</u>	<u>186,780</u>
Total - Improvements and Works	<u>873,907</u>	<u>3,380,267</u>
Movable Equipment:		
Tractors and heavy equipment	14,691	145,579
Cars and trucks	4,662	86,651
Forestry equipment	3,748	53,448
Radio equipment	25,906	46,982
Camp and miscellaneous equipment	20,893	44,684
Office furniture and equipment	258	2,827
Livestock	<u>-</u>	<u>80</u>
	<u>70,158</u>	<u>380,251</u>
Additions to (reductions in) Stores and other Inventories:		
Construction materials and supplies	6,533 cr.	80,940
Loose tools and small equipment	<u>1,148</u>	<u>7,811</u>
	<u>5,385 cr.</u>	<u>88,751</u>
Total Disbursements	<u>938,680</u>	<u>3,849,269</u>

Statement of Expenditures for Forest Maintenance, Protection and Management
for the year ended 31st March 1952

	Total	Expended by	
		The Board	The Province
Maintenance Expenses:			
Salaries	\$ 208,725	\$ 38,908	\$ 169,817
Automotive expense	18,170	3,522	14,648
Travel	7,273	1,100	6,173
Workmen's compensation	3,231	973	2,258
Wages	3,323	-	3,323
Rental	4,130	3,600	530
Repairs and replacements (other than motor vehicles)	5,710	669	5,041
Printing, stationery and office supplies	6,947	5,777	1,170
Provision for retirement fund	2,023	2,023	-
Miscellaneous supplies and expenses	1,689	181	1,508
Telegrams and telephones	1,206	515	691
Postage and excise	859	223	636
Camp supplies	33	-	33
Uniforms for forest rangers	2,492	-	2,492
Freight express and cartage	655	120	535
Other expenses	3,457	503	2,954
Interest earned on deposit with W.C. Board	71 cr.	71 cr.	-
Heat, light and power	1,813	-	1,813
Office alterations	179	179	-
	<u>271,844</u>	<u>58,222</u>	<u>213,622</u>
Fixed Assets - Movable Equipment:			
Cars and trucks	28,250	8,833	19,417
Forestry equipment	658	649	9
Camp and miscellaneous equipment	348	180	168
Office furniture and equipment	1,050	1,202	152 cr.
Engineering equipment	36	36	-
	<u>30,342</u>	<u>10,900</u>	<u>19,442</u>
Other Expenditures:			
Increase in -			
Inventory of loose tools and small equipment	478	277	201
Prepaid expenses	1,279	166	1,113
	<u>1,757</u>	<u>443</u>	<u>1,314</u>
Total Expenditures	303,943	69,565	234,378
Deduct: Portion of advance of \$5,000 made to the Province in 1949-50, now accounted for	2,696	2,696	-
Net Expenditures	<u>301,247</u>	<u>66,869</u>	<u>234,378</u>
Contributable by:			
The Province of Alberta - as required by Section 8(b) of the Schedule to the Act, being the amount derived by the Province from the surface rights in the area under jurisdiction of the Board			\$ 261,126
Government of Canada - Vote 425			<u>40,121</u>
		Total	<u>301,247</u>

Note: By Section 1(5) of the Schedule to the Act, the remuneration and expenses of the Members of the Board are paid by the Government by whom each is respectively appointed; such expenses are, therefore, not included above.

Schedule III

Statement of Proprietary Equity
for the year ended 31st March 1952

Balance as at 1st April 1951			\$ 2,852,291
Increments on Capital Account:			
Disbursements, per Schedule I	\$ 938,680		
Less, Write-offs during the year in respect of items retired, destroyed or lost	<u>435</u>	\$ 938,245	
Increments on Maintenance Account:			
Expenditures, per Schedule II -			
Movable equipment	30,342		
Other expenditures	<u>1,757</u>		
	32,099		
Less, Write-offs during the year in respect of items retired, destroyed or lost \$1,793 and reduction in prepaid ex- penses \$1,150	<u>2,943</u>	<u>29,156</u>	<u>967,401</u>
			3,819,692
Deduct:			
Provision for depreciation of fixed assets, for the year	83,039		
Portion of advance of \$5,000 made to the Province in 1949-50, accounted for per Schedule II	<u>2,696</u>		<u>85,735</u>
Balance as at 31st March 1952, transferred to Balance Sheet			<u><u>3,733,957</u></u>

Fixed Assets - Movable Equipment

as at 31st March 1952

	Book Value - cost, as at 31st March 1952			Provision for Depreciation to 31st March 1952		Depreciated Value
	For maintenance purposes	For capital purposes	Total	Rate %	Amount	
Movable Equipment -						
Tractors and heavy equipment	\$ 243	\$ 145,306	\$ 145,549	20	\$ 95,233	\$ 50,316
Cars and trucks	67,576	86,651	154,227	20	88,598	65,629
Forestry equipment	10,542	53,448	63,990	10	18,903	45,087
^x Equipment taken over from the Province		23,763	23,763		^{xx} 179 cr.	23,942
Camp and miscellaneous equipment	9,219	43,660	52,879	10	11,493	41,386
Radio equipment		46,976	46,976	20	14,490	32,486
Office furniture and equipment	7,553	2,827	10,380	10	3,386	6,994
Engineering equipment	8,975		8,975	10	3,423	5,552
Livestock		80	80	10	16	64
Columbia Ice Fields Gauge House	<u>587</u>		<u>587</u>	10	<u>235</u>	<u>352</u>
Totals	<u>104,695</u>	<u>402,711</u>	<u>507,406</u>		<u>235,598</u>	<u>271,808</u>

Notes: ^x Entered at depreciated value as at 1st April 1948.

^{xx} Deficiency of amount realized below book value of equipment sold.

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EASTERN ROCKIES FOREST
CONSERVATION BOARD

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